

DETAILED REPORTS
ADD TO LIST OF DEAD

Magnitude of Italy's Earthquake
Horror Grows as Later Ad-
vices Are Received.

FRANTIC APPEALS FOR HELP

Severe Winter Weather Adds to
Misery of Survivors, Many
of Whom Lack Shelter.

Renewal of Shocks
Increases Terror

ROME, January 17.—A renewal of seismic disturbances, early to-day added to the terror of residents of parts of the district visited by the disastrous earthquake last Wednesday.

Although to-day's shocks were light, buildings which had been cracked and were tottering from the effects of the first disturbance were completely razed. In Avezzano and Sora, which had suffered most in Wednesday's disaster, the people left the temporary shelters in which they were living and took refuge in open places.

Rain and extremely cold weather in some parts of the districts are hampering rescue work.

Last reports increased the aggregate of casualties and the extent of the damage done Wednesday. In the department of the Abruzzi alone it is estimated that 30,000 persons met death.

ROME, January 17.—Detailed reports of Italy's latest earthquake disaster increase the appalling list of dead and the enormous property loss.

The Messaggero, after a careful computation, announces that the number of dead and injured in the Abruzzi alone is 30,000, without including the Sora District. San Attilio has 200 dead and 500 injured; Morino, 1,500 dead; Aniseto, 600 injured; Cervaro, 300 victims; Borgo, fifty dead, and Vallerotondo, 1,800. At Civitella Roveto almost the entire population escaped because they were working in the field when the shock occurred.

Frantic appeals for help have been received from Petralia, 2,500 feet above sea level on Mt. Arango, eight miles from Tagliacozzo. The village was almost destroyed and the survivors are perishing of cold and hunger.

In the highway near Ortucchio, the earth has opened, causing an immense pit filled with water, the depth of which is unknown.

TERRIFIC FORCE
CRACKS MOUNTAINS

The terrific force of the earthquake cracked the mountains near Luce. Huge pieces of rock, each weighing several tons, rolled down the hillside, burying cottages, killing cattle and obstructing the roads. Mont Pizzodeta, 6,150 feet high, between Balorano and Roccaraso, was cut into two parts by an immense fissure.

The Duke of the Abruzzi is continuing distribution of relief. He goes from place to place without escort. In many places he has organized rescue work and left without the survivors learning his identity. The government has appropriated \$1,000,000 to relieve suffering.

Severe winter weather has added to the misery of the survivors, many of whom are without shelter. Urgent appeals for food are coming from many places.

Some of the rescues are regarded as almost miraculous. At Avezzano one entire family of six were extricated alive from the ruins of their home.

Tenement houses in the Testaccio quarter of Rome, cracked by the earthquake, have been vacated by their tenants, who have established a camp in a neighboring square.

ITALIANS IN AMERICA
ANXIOUS FOR RELATIVES

Many cable messages have been received from Italians in America who are anxious regarding the safety of relatives.

Most of the dead at Ortucchio are women and children, who were buried under the ruins of a church which afterwards took fire. Many of those buried were burned alive.

Reports have been received of the excellent work done by a relief expedition organized by the American Red Cross and led by Dr. Whitcomb. Help was sent to remote points difficult to reach. A large quantity of the provisions was distributed at Celano, where the population was destitute.

TWELVE THOUSAND BODIES
BURIED BENEATH WALLS

AVEZZANO, ITALY, January 17 (via Rome).—Twelve thousand bodies, it is estimated semi-officially, are buried beneath the fallen walls of Avezzano. Rescuers still believe there are many still living beneath the tons of debris, and desperate efforts are being made to rescue them.

Most of the irregular masses of stone have not been touched with pick or shovel. It would take 1,000 workmen several days to turn over and excavate what slowly has been built up during centuries.

Captain Pisani Vettori, in charge of the relief work here, estimates that there are 15,000 dead in Avezzano, Capello, Magliano and villages in this immediate district. Up to midnight Saturday only 500 bodies had been taken from the ruins. These were laid out in open spaces all over the city.

Supplies now are pouring into Avezzano. On Saturday there were received 25,000 cans of preserved meat, 150 quintals (a quintal is about 220 pounds) of rice, eight quintals of coffee, fourteen quintals of sugar and

PARIS CITY OF DARKNESS

Beginning To-Night No Street Lights
Will Be Permitted.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, January 17.—Beginning to-morrow night Paris will be a city without lights. According to a decree issued to-day by the military commander of Paris, no street lights will be permitted after nightfall, and no interior lights will be permitted which cast a glow into the streets. The blackness of the Paris nights will be more impenetrable than at any time since the war began.

These extra precautions are taken to deprive hostile aviators of the least possible target in the event of an air raid.

French aviators circling above Paris at night will not only see scouts to warn of the approach of Zeppelins or other aerial foes, but also will act as policemen to report violations of the anti-light decree, which may escape the eye of the gendarmes.

RELIEF SHIP IN DISTRESS

American Steamer Camino Loses Rudder
South of Sable Island.

HALIFAX, N. S., January 17.—The American steamer Camino has lost her rudder in a storm south of Sable Island, and is in need of assistance, according to a wireless from her to-day.

The Camino sailed from San Francisco on December 5, and is said to be laden with supplies for the Belgians. The Canadian government steamer Lady Laurier has started to her aid.

The position of the Camino is given as 150 miles south of Sable Island. It is believed the Lady Laurier will be able to tow her into port. The marine agency here also has dispatched a steamer to the scene, and other steamers are held in readiness should their aid be needed.

The Camino is bound for Rotterdam. She came through the Panama Canal December 25, and put in at New York for fuel on January 8, sailing from there the following day. Her net tonnage is 2,000.

(Continued on Third Page.)

MUST GET TO WORK,
SAYS HUGH A. WHITE

General Assembly Should Determine
On Definite Plan
Of Procedure.

FOUR DAYS ALREADY GONE

Leaders of Both Houses Think
Time for Present Indecision
Has Passed.

"The most regrettable thing about this special session of the General Assembly," said Delegate Hugh A. White, of Rockbridge, last night at Murphy's Hotel, "is that the several recognized legislative leaders did not meet a few days before the convening of the Legislature and map out a definite line of procedure, designed to expedite the selection by both houses of one of the two or more tax reform plans which every one knew would be suggested."

"Such a meeting of leaders could have been held as easily as the advance meeting of the House Finance Committee. If such a thing had been done and some practical plan for getting promptly at the business of the session had been unofficially decided upon before the Legislature met, we would not now be confronted with the spectacle of indecision that the General Assembly presents as regards the proper way to attack the problem it was called together in extraordinary session to solve."

TAKES OATH ON TUESDAY

Manning to Be Inaugurated as Governor
of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 17.—With the inauguration on Tuesday of Richard I. Manning, of Sumter, South Carolina will have had three Governors in six days.

Governor Bleasie resigned last Thursday, with only five more days to serve. Lieutenant-Governor Charles Smith was then sworn in, pending the beginning of Governor Manning's term.

Three special trains will bring friends of the new Governor to see him take the oath of office. The oath will be administered by Eugene B. Gary, Chief Justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court.

At Governor Bleasie's two inaugurations, the long-established custom of having the Chief Justice administer the oath was departed from on both occasions. Mr. Bleasie calling in friends to perform the ceremony, two magistrates acting in 1911 and 1913.

ESCAPES BY FEW HOURS

German Crown Prince Almost Captured
by French.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, January 17.—A French private has just been decorated for an exploit, which, while it missed the capture of the German crown prince by a few hours, led to the rounding up of the entire staff of one German regiment.

After the battle of Charleroi, the private was taken prisoner. At the German general's request he served as the latter's orderly for a fortnight at a village near Sedan, where the crown prince had taken up his headquarters.

Eventually the private escaped, and carried the intelligence of the crown prince's presence to the French lines.

Early one morning the village was surrounded, and the garrison capitulated. The crown prince, however, had left on the previous night for another part of the front.

MORGAN IN WASHINGTON

Will Confer With President on Alaskan
Railroad Problems.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—J. Pierpont Morgan will confer to-morrow with President Wilson and Secretary Lane on Alaskan railroad problems. Mr. Morgan has offered to sell the government the Copper River and Northwest Railroad for use as a part of the railway authorized by Congress last March to connect the Alaskan coast with the coal fields.

Mr. Morgan, on his arrival here late to-night was asked if he would discuss with the President questions connected with a loan to the Russian government. He said he would not say in advance what he would discuss at the White House, but that he came to Washington primarily in connection with a meeting of the advisory council of the Federal reserve system of which he is a member.

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Three Others Severely Injured in Leap-
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[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] PHILADELPHIA, PA., January 17.—Four of a family of eight were burned to death to-day, when fire swept through their apartments over a furniture store at 703 South Street, and the mother and two of her daughters were severely injured when forced to leap three stories into the arms of policemen.

Those who perished were: Fritz Levinsky, fifty-two years old, and two daughters and a son, ranging in age from four to fourteen years old. His wife, Bessie, forty-three, and two daughters, Ethel and Rose, eighteen and nineteen years old respectively, plunged from a third-story window as flames began to envelop their clothing.

MEXICANS HAVE
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General Garza Named by Con-
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MOTIVE IS NOT DISCLOSED

Proclaiming of Martial Law in
Mexico City First Act of
New Chief.

MEXICO CITY, MEXICO, January 17.—General Roque Gonzales Garza last night was named Provisional President of Mexico by the convention in session here, over which he has presided. The former Provisional President, General Eulalio Gutierrez, together with Generals Blasco, Riquelme and Jose Vasconcelos, left Mexico City this morning at 4 o'clock for Pachuca.

Martial law has been declared by General Garza as his first official act, and the city is being patrolled by mounted police.

In electing Garza, the convention declared itself to be supreme, and until a new President is elected has assumed all the legislative, executive and judicial powers.

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CONFIRMATION RECEIVED

AT STATE DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, January 17.—Confirmation of the designation of General Garza as Provisional President by the Mexico City convention was received at the State Department to-day in a dispatch from Consul Silliman. It added that the convention has issued formal orders for the withdrawal of forces at Naco, Sonora.

REASON FOR CHANGE

IS NOT DISCLOSED

EL PASO, TEXAS, January 17.—The sudden change in their chief executive at Mexico City was made at an extraordinary session of the convention. The reason for Garza replacing Gutierrez, who was reported as having left last week by the Villa-Zapata convention, was not disclosed here.

General Villa, with all the troops he hastily could assemble, is hurrying to the capital from Aguascalientes.

NEW PRESIDENT

GREAT FRIEND OF VILLA

WASHINGTON, January 17.—Colonel Roque Gonzales Garza, elected Provisional President of Mexico yesterday, is one of General Villa's principal officers. Details of his election were lacking to-night, but the general believed that he had been chosen temporarily to meet an emergency created by the sudden departure of General Gutierrez from Mexico City. It was thought he would exercise executive power until a complete agreement is secured on a President to fill the unexpired term of Presidents Diaz and Madero, which would end on December 31 of this year.

ASSUMPTION OF POWER

APPARENTLY RATIFIED

A copy of a statement issued by Garza upon taking the office reached the State Department to-day. He announced that Gutierrez had issued orders for most of the government forces to leave the capital, and as this would leave the city without authorities, he, as chairman of the convention, had assumed chief command. It is believed Garza then called an extraordinary session which ratified his assumption of power.

Garza is about thirty-six years old, and is a man of culture. He is a graduate of the law school in Mexico City, and has been practicing law for many years. He first came into prominence as a volunteer colonel in the Madero army, which overthrew Diaz. His brother, Frederico, is governor of the Federal District in Mexico City under Madero. Roque and his brother joined Villa soon after Huerta came into power.

HOUSE OVERWHELMINGLY

FAVORS SEGREGATION

In the opinion of House leaders, three-fourths of the membership of the branch of the Legislature favors some form of segregation. The House has instructed its Finance Committee to report the commission and segregation plan bills not later than to-morrow. The reporting of these two measures will afford the House the first opportunity to establish definitely the strength of the following the rival plans have in the lower branch. The bills will probably be set as special and continuing orders, in order that a final vote may be reached before the week is out.

The weakness of this plan of establishing the kind of tax reform the House wants, according to far-seeing members of both houses, lies in the possibility that the House may decide upon a plan which will not be acceptable to the Senate. Should the House, for example, pass a bill paving the way for complete segregation and the Senate refuse to concur in it, the whole week spent in consideration of the measure would be an almost complete loss and negotiations would have to begin anew.

SENATE SAID TO BE

EVENLY DIVIDED

While friends of the segregation idea claim that the Senate has a substantial majority for the plan, the claim is disputed. It is conceded that Senate opinion is more evenly divided than opinion in the House. It is regarded as all the more important, for this reason, that the two houses should reach an immediate and permanent agreement upon the oil wells are being operated without molestation. That several oil companies, taking advantage of our difficulties, were in all directions constructing pipe lines, tanks, wharves, etc., and even attempting to sink new

(Continued on Second Page.)

RUSSIANS ADVANCE
TOWARD FRONTIER

Allies and Russians Report
Progress Against Enemies

THE allies in Belgium and France, and the Russians in Poland, are making progress against their enemies, according to latest official statements from Paris and Petrograd.

The German advance on Warsaw apparently has been checked, while Russian advance columns have captured the important pass of Kirilbaba, leading from Bukovina into Hungary.

The Turks in the Caucasus have met with another disaster in the neighborhood of Kara-Tegm, and the Russian Corps having been routed and all its artillery captured. The fifty-second Turkish Regiment previously had been overwhelmed by a bayonet attack, according to a Petrograd statement, and more than 5,000 prisoners and vast stores captured by the Russians.

Much of the fighting in Belgium has been in the region of Neuport and Lombardzyde, where the French claim to have forced the Germans to evacuate trenches in the Great Dune. There also have been

engagements at various points along the great line extending to the German frontier.

In the Argonne the Germans claim an advantage, although operations there have been hampered by heavy storms.

A German official estimate places the losses to the allies in the west during the past four weeks at about 150,000 men, and fixes the German losses at less than one-quarter of that number.

A conference of Socialists from neutral countries is in session at Copenhagen, Denmark. Norway, Sweden, Holland and Italy are represented. A peace program is under discussion, and it is announced that an appeal will be made to all neutral governments to use their efforts for arbitration.

The Persian minister to Russia declares Persia should not be held responsible for violation of her neutrality by Turkey. He says Persia has solemnly declared her neutrality, and the integrity of her territory has been guaranteed by Great Britain and Russia.

BOOK ADOPTION TO BE
TAKEN UP ON THURSDAY

Unless Blocked by Legislative In-
vestigation, Education Board Will
Award Contracts.

SOME PRICE DISCREPANCIES

Cost of Handling by County Boards
and Exchange Arrangements May
Account for Apparent Discrimina-
tion Against Virginia.

Unless halted by the passage of resolutions calling for an investigation into the cost of schoolbooks, the State Board of Education will open bids for supplying the children of Virginia for the next four years on Thursday. The call for the meeting has been sent out, and it will be held on that date, notwithstanding legislative intervention, as several important matters, among them the election of three school superintendents, are to be taken up.

There is considerable opposition to the proposal of Delegate Julian Gunn, of Henrico, to have a committee of investigation appointed with instructions to report back to the Legislature at the next session. This, it is pointed out, would delay the adoption of books for another year at least, and school authorities are anxious that the matter be closed as quickly as possible, in order that courses of study may be rearranged. The matter has been hanging fire long enough, it is said.

NO DOUBT BUT THAT THERE

IS ACTUAL DISCRIMINATION

No doubt exists in the minds of the State Board of Education that some publishers have and are now discriminating against Virginia in the matter of prices. The board was the first to make such an assertion, and all of the figures now quoted were furnished by it, and are on file at the office of Superintendent R. C. Starnes, of the State Department of Public Instruction. That an investigation could be held and concluded within two weeks is his opinion, as two committees have been studying the matter for nearly a year, and their reports, together with replies of publishers to certain questions asked by the board, will be filed at the next meeting. Several minor changes in the school laws, it is believed, would relieve the situation and put the State in a position to dictate better terms to the publishers.

Last April the board, after a lengthy session, adopted a list of preferred books. Since that time bids have been asked for and received from between seventy-five and eighty publishing houses. Some of these bids have since been amended, and when they are formally opened, the assertions concerning the alleged discrimination between publishers to boost the prices will either be proved or dispelled.

FORM OF BID IS

MOST COMPREHENSIVE

The form of bid sent out by Superintendent Starnes is a most comprehensive one, and will give about all the information, it is believed, that could be elicited by an investigation. The publishers are required to give the name of the textbook bid upon, the name of the author, together with the date of the last copyright, to prevent any old issues from being foisted off on the State. He is required to give the retail price for a four-year adoption and for a seven-year adoption, together with the exchange price for both periods.

The publisher is required to give his best price for a factory to school boards, wholesale dealers, retail dealers and a central depository, and lowest price for a factory to the school boards, wholesale dealers, retail dealers or central depository. For further information, the price for the rental of plates is asked.

Under the present system, the State Board of Education awards contracts for schoolbooks to many concerns, according to the lowest bids submitted for the type of book selected. The

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IT WILL PAY YOU
to advertise your wants—
whether you desire to buy or
sell—in
THE TIMES-DISPATCH

MAIN ARMY REPELS
ATTACKS MADE BY
VON HINDENBURG

Desperate Bayonet Fight-
ing on Left Bank of
the Vistula.

GERMANS CAPTURE ONE
OF ADVANCE TRENCHES

Czar's Forces Take Kirilbaba
Pass, on Borders of Trans-
sylvania.

MAY HAVE POLITICAL EFFECT

In Western Field There Is Brisk
Fighting at Many
Points.

LONDON, January 17 (9:50 P. M.).—While the main Russian army has been busy repelling what Grand Duke Nicholas in his official report describes as a series of violent attacks by Field Marshal von Hindenburg to break his way through to Warsaw, other Russian forces have stormed and taken Kirilbaba Pass, on the borders of Transylvania, and have made further progress in their advance along the right bank of the Vistula toward the German frontier.

The Germans in force have delivered successive attacks, which developed desperate bayonet fighting on the Russian lines on the left bank of the Vistula, and have succeeded in taking one of the Russian advance trenches.

Further south there have been similar attacks, in each case preceded by heavy artillery engagements. The Russians have succeeded in silencing the heavy Austrian guns which from the banks of the Dunajec have been bombarding the town of Tarnow.

The capture of Kirilbaba Pass, through which road lead into the heart of Transylvania, is likely to have a political as well as a military effect. It possibly will hasten the action of Roumania and compel the German allies to send troops to defend Eastern Hungary.

MAY BE DIVERTED TO MEET
NEW RUSSIAN THREAT

With the retirement of Count von Berchtold as Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, who is said to have favored another expedition against Serbia, and because of the greater influence of the Hungarians in the councils of the empire by reason of appointment of Baron Stephan Burián as the head of the Foreign Department, the troops which were destined for the Serbian operations are likely to be diverted to meet the new Russian threat against Hungary.

In the west there has been brisk fighting at many points. The French claim further progress along the coast of Flanders, but not to the extent indicated by unofficial reports. Attacks and counterattacks have prevailed in the region of Arras and in the Aisne Valley, south of Laon, but apparently without either side making any important gains.

The French progress east of Rheims and in the Vosges, however, continues to official claims. In the Argonne the Germans claim to have improved their position. An official German statement estimates the allies' losses since they commenced their offensive four weeks ago at 150,000, including 20,000 killed and more than 17,000 prisoners.

An interesting account from German sources of the battle north of Soissons says the French defeat was the result of a surprise attack. While the French expected an attack on their left, the Germans attacked them on the right and centre, and drove the French completely out of positions north of the Aisne, which had taken them a month to capture.

Generals decorated by Kaiser on field.

AMSTERDAM (via London), January 17 (9:05 P. M.).—Emperor William, who witnessed the battle north of Soissons, in which the French were driven back across the Aisne, decorated on the field General von Lochow and Lieutenant-General Wislura, commanders of the victorious troops. On General von Lochow he bestowed the Order of Merit and on Lieutenant-General Wislura a commander's cross of the Order of the House of Hohenzollern.

According to German accounts, the French during the past month had occupied a network of trenches on the right bank of the Aisne, which extended away to the north. On January 7, the French commenced a heavy bombardment. The following day the French penetrated into the German trenches, from which they could not be driven.

Heavy fighting, man against man, followed day and night until January 11. On the 12th, the Germans began a counterattack and the French soon were driven from the German trenches and also their own, and were chased from the heights. They occupied fresh positions half-way down the slope.

The French, expecting further German attacks on their left, sent reinforcements to that wing. The Germans, however, attacked on the cen-

tral point, and the French were driven back to their original positions. The fighting continued until January 14, when the French were again driven back.

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